OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1750. [N°. 337.]

Inde datæ Leges, ne Fortior omnia poſſet. OVID.

IN all *Sidney*'s immortal Work, which hath ſo indiſputably ſet Bounds to the Royal Authority, there is not, I think, a Section that contains more remarkable Diſtinctions than the Forty-ſecond, entituled, *The Perſon that wears the Crown cannot determine the Affairs which the Law refers to the King.* To maintain this Doctrine he alledges the three ſubſequent Reaſons.

" 1. If the Law did intend that he or ſhe who wears the Crown, ſhould in his or her Perſon judge all Cauſes, and determine the moſt difficult Queſtions, it muſt preſume that they will always be of profound Wiſdom to comprehend them all, and of perfect Integrity always to act according to their Underſtanding: Which is no leſs than to lay the Foundation of the Government upon a Thing meerly contingent, that either never was, or very often fails; and is too much verified by Experience, and the Hiſtories of all Nations; or elſe to refer the Deciſion of all to thoſe who, thro' the Infirmities of Age, Sex, or Perſon, are often incapable of judging the leaſt, or ſubject to ſuch Paſſions and Vices as would divert them from Juſtice though they did underſtand it: Both of which ſeem to be equally abſurd.

" 2. The Law muſt alſo preſume that the Prince is always preſent in all the Places where his Name is uſed. The King of *France* is eſteemed to be preſent *on the Seat of Juſtice* in all the Parliaments and ſovereign Courts of the Kingdom: And if his corporal Preſence was by that Phraſe to be underſtood, he muſt be in all thoſe diſtinct and far diſtant Places at the ſame time; which Abſurdity can hardly be paralleled, unleſs by the popiſh Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation. But indeed they are ſo far from being guilty of any ſuch monſtrous Abſurdity, that he cannot in Perſon be preſent at any Trial, and no Man can be judged if he be. This was plainly aſſerted to *Lewis* XIII. (when he would have been at the Trial of the Duke of *Candale*) by the Preſident *Bellievre*, who told him that as he could judge no Man himſelf, ſo they could not judge any if he were preſent: upon which he retired.

" 3. The Laws of moſt Kingdoms giving to Kings the Confiſcation of Delinquents' Eſtates, if they in their own Perſons might give Judgment upon them, they would be conſtituted both Judges and Parties: Which, beſides the aforementioned Incapacities to which Princes are as much ſubject as other Men, would tempt them by their own perſonal Intereſt to prevent all manner of Juſtice.

" This therefore not being the Meaning of the Law, we are to enquire what it is: And the Thing is ſo plain that we cannot miſtake, unleſs we do it wilfully. Some Name muſt be uſed in all manner of Tranſactions, and in Matters of public Government none can be ſo fit as that of the principal Magiſtrate. Thus are Leagues made, not only with Kings and Emperors, but with the Dukes of *Venice* and *Genoa*, the Avoyer and Senate of a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Burgher-Maſter of an imperial Town in *Germany*, and the States-General of the united Provinces."— After more to the ſame Purpoſe, he proceeds to this Effect:

A Prince, ſays *Grotius*, *does not ſtipulate for himſelf, but for the People under his Government; and a King deprived of his Kingdom, loſes the Right of ſending an Ambaſſador.* The Powers of *Europe* ſhewed themſelves to be of this Opinion in the Caſe of *Portugal*. When *Philip* II. had gained the Poſſeſſion, they treated with him concerning the Affairs relating to that Kingdom: Few regarded Don *Antonio*; and no Man conſidered the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Parma*, or *Braganza*, who perhaps had the moſt plauſible Titles. But when his Grandſon *Philip* IV. had loſt that Kingdom, and the People had ſet up the Duke of *Braganza*, they all treated him as a King. — The *Engliſh* Court, tho' then in Amity with *Spain*, gave the Example to others; — and the late King (*Charles* I.) told Lord *Cottrington*, that he muſt look upon that Perſon to be King of *Portugal*, who was acknowledged by the Nation. " And I am miſtaken, ſays our great Patriot, if his Majeſty now reigning (*Charles* II.) did not find all the Princes and States of the World to be of the ſame Mind, when he was out of his Kingdom, and could oblige no Man but himſelf, and a few Followers, by any Treaty he could make.

For the ſame Reaſon the Names of Kings are uſed in Treaties, when they are either Children, or otherwiſe incapable of knowing what Alliances are fit to be made or rejected: And yet ſuch Treaties do equally oblige them, their Succeſſors and People, as if they were of mature Age, and fit for Government. No Man therefore ought to think it ſtrange, if the King's Name be uſed in domeſtic Affairs, of which he neither ought nor can take any Cognizance. In theſe Caſes he is perpetually a Minor: He muſt ſuffer the Law to take it's due Courſe; and the Judges, tho' nominated by him, are obliged by Oath not to have any Regard to his Letters, or perſonal Commands. If a Man be ſued, he muſt appear; and a Delinquent is to be tried *coram Rege*, but no otherwiſe than *ſecundum legem terræ*, according to the Law of the Land, not the King's Will or Opinion. And the Judgments given muſt be executed, whether they pleaſe him or not; it being always underſtood that he can ſpeak no otherwiſe than the Law ſpeaks, and is always preſent as far as the Law requires.

For this Reaſon a noble Lord, who was irregularly detained in Priſon in 1681, being by *Habeas Corpus* brought to the Bar of the *King's Bench*, where he ſued to be releaſed upon Bail; and an ignorant Judge telling him he muſt apply himſelf to the King; he reply'd, That he came thither for that End; that the King might eat, drink, or ſleep where he pleaſed, but when he rendered Juſtice he was always in that Place.

The King that renders Juſtice is indeed always there; he never ſleeps; he is ſubject to no Infirmity; he never dies, unleſs the Nation be extinguiſhed, or ſo diſſipated as to have no Government. No Nation, that has a ſovereign Power within itſelf, does ever want this King. He was in *Athens* and *Rome*, as well as at *Babylon* and *Suſa*; and is as properly ſaid to be now in *Venice*, *Switzerland*, or *Holland*, as in *France*, *Morocco*, or *Turkey*. This is He to whom we all owe a ſimple and unconditional Obedience. This is He who *never does any Wrong*. 'Tis before him we appear, when we demand Juſtice, or render an Account of our Actions. All Juries give their Verdict in his Sight. They are his Commands that the Judges are bound and ſworn to obey, when they are not at all to conſider ſuch as they receive from the Perſon that wears the Crown. 'Twas for Treaſon againſt him that *Treſilian*, and others like to him in ſeveral Ages, were hang'd. They gratify'd the Luſts of the viſible Powers, but the inviſible King would not be mock'd. He cauſed Juſtice to be executed upon *Empſon* and *Dudley*. He was injured when the perjured Wretches, who gave that accurſed Judgment in the Caſe of Ship-Money, were ſuffered to eſcape the like Puniſhment, by Means of the enſuing Troubles which they had chiefly raiſed. And I leave it to thoſe who are concerned, to conſider how many in our Days may expect Vengeance for the like Crimes.—I muſt here obſerve, that theſe alſo eſcaped, to the freſh Injury of the ſame inviſible King, tho' they added to their Crimes the Murder of the noble Patriot whoſe Sentiments I am tranſcribing. He proceeds:

" I ſhould here conclude this Point, if the Power of granting a *Noli proſequi*, *Ceſſat Proceſſus*, and Pardons, which are ſaid to be annexed to the Perſon of the King, were not taken for a full Proof that all Proceedings at Law depend upon his Will. But whoever would from hence draw a general Concluſion, muſt firſt prove his Propoſition to be univerſally true. If it be wholly falſe, no true Deduction can be made; and if it be true only in ſome Caſes, 'tis abſurd to draw from thence a general Concluſion; and to erect a vaſt Fabrick upon a narrow Foundation is impoſſible. As to the general Propoſition, I utterly deny it. The King cannot ſtop any Suit that I begin in my own Name, or invalidate any Judgment I obtain upon it. He cannot releaſe a Debt of ten Shillings due to me, nor a Sentence for the like Sum given upon an Action of Battery, Aſſault, Treſpaſs, public Nuiſance, or the like. He cannot pardon a Man condemned upon an Appeal, nor hinder the Perſon injured from appealing. His Power therefore is not univerſal. If it be not univerſal, it is not inherent, but conferred upon him, or entruſted by a ſuperior Power that limits it.

Theſe Limits are fixed by the Law; the Law therefore is above him. His Proceedings muſt be regulated by the Law, and not the Law by his Will. Beſides, the Extent of theſe Limits can be known only by the Intention of the Law that ſets them, and are ſo viſible, that none but ſuch as are wilfully blind can miſtake. It cannot be imagined that the Law, which does not give a Power to the King of pardoning a Man that breaks my Hedge, can intend he ſhould have Power to pardon one who kills my Father, breaks my Houſe, robs me of my Goods, abuſes my Children and Servants, wounds me, and brings me in Danger of my Life. Whatever Power he has in ſuch Caſes, is founded upon a Preſumption, that he who has ſworn not to deny or delay Juſtice to any Man, will not break his Oath to interrupt it.

And farther, as he does nothing but what he may rightly do, *cum magnatum et ſapientum conſilio*; and that 'tis ſuppoſed, they will never adviſe him to do any Thing but what ought to be done; in order to attain the great Ends of the Law, Juſtice, and the public Safety: Nevertheleſs, leſt this ſhould not be ſufficient to keep Things in due Order, or that the King ſhould forget his Oath, not to delay or deny Juſtice to any Man, his Counſellors are expoſed to the ſevereſt Puniſhments, if they adviſe him to do any

HALFPENNY 1999

Thing contrary to it, and the Law upon which it is grounded. So that the utmoſt Advantage the King can pretend to in this Caſe, is no more than that of the *Norman*, who ſaid he had gained his Cauſe, becauſe it was to be decided by a Point that was to be decided by his Oath; that is to ſay, if he will betray the Truſt repoſed in him, and perjure himſelf, he may ſometimes exempt a Villain from the Puniſhment he deſerves, and take the Guilt upon himſelf. I ſay ſometimes: For Appeals may be brought in ſome Caſes, and the Waterman who had been pardoned by his Majeſty in 1680, for a Murder he had committed, was condemned and hanged at the Aſſizes upon an Appeal.

Nay, in Caſes of Treaſon, which ſome Men think relate moſt particularly to the Perſon of the King, he cannot always do it. *Gaveſton*, the two *Spencers*, *Treſilian*, *Empſon*, *Dudley*, and others, have been executed as Traitors for Things done by the King's Command; and 'tis not doubted they would have been ſaved, if the King's Power had extended ſo far. I might add the Caſes of the Earls of *Strafford* and *Danby*: For tho' the King ſigned a Warrant for the Execution of the firſt, no Man doubts he would have ſaved him, had it been in his Power. The other continues in Priſon notwithſtanding his Pardon." ——— [He was afterwards releaſed, and aroſe to be a Duke.]

If therefore the King cannot interpoſe his Authority to hinder the Courſe of the Law in Conteſts between private Men, nor remit the Debts adjudged to be due, or the Damages given to the Perſons aggrieved, he can in his own Perſon have no other Power in Things of this Nature, than in ſome Degree to mitigate the vindictive Power of the Law: And this alſo is to be exerciſed no other Way than as he is entruſted. But if he acts even in this Capacity by a delegated Power, and in few Caſes, he muſt act according to the Ends for which he is ſo entruſted, as the Law ſays, *cum magnatum et ſapientum conſilio*, and is not therein to purſue his own Will and Intereſts: If his Oath oblige him not to do it; and his Miniſters are liable to Puniſhment, if they adviſe him otherwiſe: If in Matters of Appeal he has no Power; and if his Pardons have been of no Value, when contrary to his Oath he has abuſed that with which he is entruſted, to the pardoning of Crimes, and exempting ſuch Delinquents from Puniſhment, as could not be pardoned without Prejudice to the Public: I may juſtly conclude, that the King, before whom every Man is obliged to appear, who does perpetually and impartially diſtribute Juſtice to the Nation, is not the Man or Woman that wears the Crown; and that He or She cannot determine thoſe Matters, which by the Law are referred to the King.

Whether therefore ſuch Matters are *ordinary* or *extraordinary*, the Deciſion is or ought to be placed where there is moſt Wiſdom and Stability, and where Paſſion and private Intereſt does leaſt prevail to the Obſtruction of Juſtice.—In Caſes of the *firſt* Sort, this is done in *England* by Judges and Juries. In the *other*, by Parliament; which being the Repreſentative Body of the People, and the collected Wiſdom of the Nation, is leaſt ſubject to Error, moſt exempted from Paſſion, and moſt free from Corruption; their own Good, both public and private, depending upon the Rectitude of their Sanctions. They cannot do any Thing that is ill, without Damage to themſelves and their Poſterity: Which being all that can be done by human Underſtanding, our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, are by our Laws directed to depend upon them."——

Thus far this great Man, who fell a Martyr to the Juſtneſs and Freedom of his Thoughts. And from this Limitation of the Power of the viſible King, and Reference of all Juſtice to thoſe who preſide in the ſuperior Courts, we may eaſily ſee what great Qualities, both of Mind and Heart, are required in the Man who keeps the King's Conſcience, who repreſents him on the Bench, or who has a Share of that high Authority which makes Laws equally binding on Sovereign and Subjects; in a Word, who diſpenſes the Juſtice which reſides in that perpetual and inviſible King, of whom our Author has given ſo ſtrong and noble a Deſcription. If I could have ſhortened this Extract farther without injuring it, I thought to have added ſomething here on that Head: But as I have already rather exceeded my uſual Limits, I muſt leave thoſe Conſiderations to a future Opportunity.

LONDON.

Monday an elderly Man, ſuppoſed to be about ſixty Years of Age, was taken up dead at Black-Fryars-ſtairs; he had his own Hair on, which was very grey, a Thimble in his Pocket, and dreſſed very clean.

The Men of War building in his Majeſty's Yards are ordered to be forwarded with all Expedition.

There are Letters from almoſt every County in England, with an Account, that the Harveſt is all got in, and in general proves better than has been known for ſeveral Years paſt.

Monday a young Gentleman walked from Shoreditch to the Six Mile Stone at Edmonton, for a conſiderable Sum of Money, which he performed in 54 Minutes, having one Hour allowed him.

By one of the laſt Ships arrived from Jamaica, we have an Account of the Loſs of the Conqueſtador, a Spaniſh Man of War taken in the Engagement that happened off the Havannah in October 1748. As this Ship was to be reſtored, it was left at Port Royal in Jamaica, when Admiral Knowles ſailed for England, and a Charge given to keep her in repair; which not being regarded, ſhe grew ſo leaky, that at laſt ſhe went down fairly to the Bottom.

We are aſſured that a very large Quantity of fine Hats were lately ſent from hence to Portugal, which were all returned upon the Owner; not for any Objection againſt the Goodneſs either of the Materials or the Workmanſhip, but merely becauſe the French had ſtocked the Market with Goods of the ſame Qualities at 20 or 25 per Cent. cheaper than the Engliſh Manufacturer could afford them.——The true Reaſons of this ſeem to be theſe two:

1. That the Company, with an excluſive Charter, for trading in H———n's Bay, do not bring over ſufficient Quantities of the Bever Wool, but alſo ſo much as ſerves to enrich themſelves by ſelling it at high Prices on account of the Scarcity their own Conduct makes.

2. The Neglect of the Expedition againſt Canada during the War, which if it had been crowned with Succeſs, and the Benefits of it had not been given up by a Peace, would have thrown the whole Trade of Bever Wool into our Hands.

Does not this furniſh a freſh Reaſon for the Diſſolution of more Monopolies? Does it not ſhew the Neceſſity of procuring the Friendſhip of the Canadan Indians by the Way of Nova Scotia, which may, at leaſt enable us to divide this Trade with the French on the River of St. Lawrence, and perhaps in time to get the greateſt Part of it, as the Courſe of the Rivers in Nova Scotia is more favourable to us than to the French?

Private Letters from Madrid intimate, that the Spaniſh Court had offer'd 250000 l. Sterling to the Engliſh South Sea Company, as a Satisfaction for all their Pretenſions; which, it was there believed, would be accepted.

On Sunday laſt between five and ſix in the Morning, two Gentlemen in a Poſt Chaiſe were met on Turnham Green by a Perſon well mounted, who they knew was convicted of Forgery about 12 Months ago at Rocheſter Aſſizes; for which Offence he was tranſported for 14 Years. His Behaviour gave great Reaſon to think his Intention bad; for he kept near the Chaiſe as far as Hounſlow, where the Gentlemen leaped out, ordered him to ſurrender, which he did without making any Reſiſtance, and was carried before Mr. Juſtice Burket, who committed him to Newgate for returning from Tranſportation. There was found upon him a Pair of Pocket Piſtols loaded, a Dagger with a Bayonet Handle, a large Knife, Powder, Ball, &c.——It is remarkable, that he was indicted for forging the Hand of one of the Gentlemen that took him, who knew him at firſt, and called to him to keep his Diſtance, on which he rode off to a lonely Place, where he loitered till the Chaiſe came up again; but People appearing 'tis imagined his Deſigns were prevented.——He is the Son of a Baronet.

Laſt Monday one Pearſon, a Scotch Taylor, began to walk in Tothil Fields, three hundred Miles in ſix Days, for a large Wager. He is allowed to walk every Day from four in the Morning till nine at Night. He walked on Monday and Tueſday fifty Miles each Day.

Tueſday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall (being the firſt ſince the Receſs) when Robert Scott, Eſq; gave Bond to ſerve the Office of Sheriff.

We hear that his Pruſſian Majeſty has remitted Money to diſcharge Part of the Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan, and that the Remainder will be paid off ſoon.

Wedneſday two Men were brought from the Compter, and examined before Alderman Benn, the ſitting Alderman at Guildhall, upon a Charge exhibited againſt them (by the Receiver) for ſtealing, at ſeveral Times, divers Quantities of Sugars from out of Lighters upon the River Thames, the Property of ſeveral Perſons unknown; and were remanded back to the Compter for further Examination.

At the ſame Time a Fellow was brought before the ſaid Gentleman, charged with cruelly beating and bruiſing a poor Woman the Night before, in the New Market, and giving her ſeveral Wounds, for which ſhe was obliged to be carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Upon Examination it was proved, that the Fellow ſwore he would lye with her, which ſhe refuſed, and ran from him, and that he followed, and beat her with a large Broomſtick, which was produced all bloody. Upon the whole he was committed to the Compter, till it ſhould appear whether the Woman lives or dies.

The ſame Magiſtrate alſo committed to Newgate one Thomas Smith, for ſtealing three Cyder Caſks, two of them the Property of Perſons unknown.

Letters from Hanover ſay, that his Excellency Sir Charls Hanbury Williams has ſucceeded, to his Majeſty's entire Satisfaction, in his Negociation at the Court of Warſaw, and has obtained a Promiſe from the King of Poland of his Vote in Favour of the Archduke Joſeph.

Wedneſday the Workmen clearing the Rubbiſh from the Foundation of Mr. Eldridge's Houſe, burnt down in Exchange-Alley, found ſeveral Bones, one a Leg Bone, but little burnt; ſuppoſed by the Length of it to be one of Mr. Eldridge's.

The Governors of the London Infirmary, out of their Regard to the Memory of the late Duke of Richmond, have made the preſent young Duke a Governor for Life, and the Dutcheſs a Governeſs for her Life.

Wedneſday they began to remove the Priſoners from the ſeveral Jails of this City to Newgate, in order to take their Trials at the enſuing Seſſions at the Old Bailey, which begins on Wedneſday next.

Thurſday was held a Court of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hoſpitals, when the Place of Treaſurer to Bethlem was declared vacant by the Death of Edward Holloway, Eſq; and another Court will ſoon be held when it is thought Robert Alſop, Eſq; Alderman of Coleman-ſtreet Ward, will be choſen in the room of the above-mentioned Gentleman.

The Lord Biſhop of Oxford, having ordered the Chapel in his Dioceſe, near Abingdon, to be repaired, which has been above 80 Years out of Uſe, it is now finiſhed; and we hear that the Rev. Mr. Long is appointed Miniſter thereof by his Lordſhip.

Laſt Wedneſday James Theobald, Eſq; who having paid his Fine to be excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff of this City, was choſe Maſter of the Barbers Company for the Year enſuing.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair the Middle of October laſt, to an Apothecary's in South Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons, belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May Fair New Chapel to be detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every Thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea, as uſual, any Time 'till four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde-Park-Corner, oppoſite the Great Chadel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Canterbury, Sept. 5. On Friday laſt the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body of a Man between forty and fifty Years of Age, who was the Day before found drowned in the River of Weſtgate, without the Walls of this City, near a Place there called Bingley; and brought in their Verdict that he was accidentally drowned. This Perſon had been a Helper to the Hoſtler at the King's Head in the City during the Race Week; and appeared to be ill, and in indigent Circumſtances, and ſaid he had lived as a Coachman in Gentlemen's Families, and had kept a Wine Cellar at a Publick Houſe, and was reduced. He was known to many Lord Portmore's Groom, who gave him a Shilling, and called him by the Name of John. If this ſhould reach the Groom he will do well to inform the poor Man's Family of his untimely Death. This Perſon wore his own Hair, and had on a light coloured Fuſtian Frock and a red Waiſtcoat.

Extract of a Letter from Flamſtead, Sept. 4.

"One Richard Sloper of this Place had been on Saturday laſt at a Horſe Race, from which he returned pretty late, and about 12 o'Clock at Night picked a Quarrel with John Roads, who had likewiſe been at the Race, and was juſt returned therefrom with one Thomas Batchelor, a young Man, and Servant to a Farmer in the Neighbourhood; who thinking the ſaid Roads ill uſed by Sloper, ſaid to him, Why do you meddle with John Roads? Whereupon the ſaid Sloper, as I am informed immediately run at him with great Violence, and with a long ſharp-pointed Claſp Knife ſtabbed him in ſeven or eight Places of his Body, once to his Heart, and then was heard to ſay, Now I've killed him I'm ſatisfied. Sloper was immediately ſecured, and conveyed before George Carpenter, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Hertford, who committed him to that Jail. Being told, when he was before the Juſtice, that he muſt ride to Hertford upon the ſame Horſe with the Conſtable, he burſt out into Laughter, and ſeemed to be under little or no Concern for what he had done. I'm told he has frequently threatned to murder his Mother; and that, as he came from the Race, he ſaid he would kill ſomebody before he went to Bed. The Coroner's Jury have brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder."

Newcastle, Sept. 1. We have Advice from Jedburgh, in North Britain, that on Tuesday the 21ſt Inſtant, a dreadful Fire broke out there, which conſumed all the Office-houſes, &c. belonging to Mr. Lookup, to the Amount of 4001. Several People were much hurt, but don't hear of any Lives being loſt.

The following is a Copy of a Letter written by the Rev. Mr. T——r, a Clergyman in Staffordſhire; which happening into the Hands of a Juſtice of Peace, he ſent to the Lords of the Regency, who diſpatched a Meſſenger to ſecure the Writer, and the Perſon mentioned in it.

To Mr. W—— *of* H——

C—t—n, June 9, 1750.

Dear Sir,

THE Bearer I beg leave to recommend to your Charity as a ſincere and hearty Well-Wiſher to the King and Prince, and one who has received ſeveral Wounds in the Service, at the Battle of Preſton-Pans, and that moſt unfortunate one at Culloden: He is capable, I aſſure you, to give you a great Entertainment, I make no doubt, by a faithful Relation of that glorious Prince's Adventures, and the preſent Situation of him and his Friends. He has lately at Stafford, was recommended by Mr. S——ge D——p, laſt Night by Mr. D——n to your humble Servant. As the Jubilee is To-morrow, I take the Liberty to recommend him to you, and doubt not you will with Pleaſure afford him free Quarter, and aſſiſt him in facilitating his Admiſſion to the Gentlemen. If Mr. H—— ſhould be at the Feſtival, as you expect, he will prove very agreeable to him, as he hath been with him at Leek, and received ſeveral Favours from him. He is well known to Mr. ——th, the Gentleman who detains the Picture, and probably may be inſtrumental in the Reſtoration of that Picture, as he hath honeſtly done his beſt Endeavours to retain the Original. I am poſitive I need ſay no more to recommend him to your Favour; and am, with ardent Wiſhes for the Completion of To-morrow's good Prayers and Wiſhes,

Dear Sir, your moſt affectionate

J. T.

P. S. I ſhall with myſelf with you To-morrow, but if Fate forbids; I hope you will pay my Compliments to all who enquire after me. I aſſure you I ſhall not fail to remember Lady B——e's Health, &c.

Thurſday, *Auguſt* 16, *was publiſhed*,

NUMBER I.

To be continued Monthly (and occaſionally illuſtrated with CUTS *and* MAPS, *engraved by the beſt Maſters*)

Containing Twelve Half Sheets of Letter Preſs, neatly printed on fine Paper, and new Letter, adorned with a beautiful FRONTISPIECE and TITLE PAGE, finely engraved, of

THE GRAND

MAGAZINE of MAGAZINES,

OR, A

PUBLIC REGISTER of Literature and Amuſement,

For AUGUST, 1750.

Comprehending whatever is worthy of being preſerved in all the MAGAZINES and Periodical PAMPHLETS, publiſhed either at Home or Abroad.

Together with ſuch ORIGINAL *Pieces*, as either for their Uſefulneſs or Elegance, ſhall be thought conducive towards rendering

THIS ONE MAGAZINE

Worthy of the Countenance and Encouragement of the Public.

Collected and Digeſted

By ROGER WOODVILLE, Eſq;

N. B. Be careful to aſk for the Grand Magazine of Magazines,

Publiſhed purſuant to Act of Parliament,

By T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row; and ſold by all Booksellers and Stationers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

N. B. Numb. II. will be publiſhed on the 17th of Septemb. and will contain the greateſt Variety of uſeful and entertaining Subjects, as all Perſons of Taſte and true Judgment have been pleaſed to give a viſible Preference to the GRAND MAGAZINE, we are reſolved to adorn it with THREE COPPER-PLATES, and aſſure the Readers no Expence ſhall be ſpared, in order to merit the Continuance of their Regard.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price Nine Shillings bound)

In three neat Pocket Volumes, Twelves,

A new Edition of

Mrs. PHILLIPS's APOLOGY.

To be had at her Houſe in White-Hart-Street, Queen's-Square, Weſtminſter.

* None will be genuine that are not ſign'd by the Hand of M. LODWICK.

Where may be had, (*Price* 1 *s.*)

The Letter addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield by Mrs. MUILMAN.

BANKRUPT.

Sheffield Fox, of Finch-lane, Cornhill, London, Victualler.

This Day is publiſhed,

A Short and Eaſy Method with the DEISTS. Wherein the Certainty of the Chriſtian Religion is demonſtrated by infallible Proof from Four Rules, which are incompatible to any Impoſtor that ever yet has been or that poſſibly can be. In a LETTER to a Friend. To which is added, A ſhort Method with the Jews; and alſo the Truth of Chriſtianity demonſtrated: With a Diſſertation on private Judgment, and a Defence of the Short Method with the Deiſts prefixed. The whole concluded with a Letter to a Deiſt, upon his Converſion by reading this Book. The Sixth Edition.

An Original Draught of the Primitive Church; containing, An Enquiry into the Conſtitution, Diſcipline, Unity, and Worſhip of the Primitive Church, that flouriſhed within the firſt Three Hundred Years after Chriſt. By a Preſbyter of the Church of England.

The celebrated Story of the Thebean Legion, no Fable, in anſwer to the Objections of Dr. Gilbert Burnet's Preface to his Tranſlation of Lactantius de Mortibus Perſecutorum. Written by the Rev. Dr. Hickes.

A Letter to a Deiſt; or a Diſcourſe upon the Nature of Man: His State in this Life, his Death: In which the Difference between the Righteous and the Wicked is examined and ſtated; and the great Queſtion evidently determined, viz. Whether Man by obedience to God's Word, gradually riſes up into the ſublime and happy State of Angelical Exiſtence: or by Diſobedience, naturally falls down into Torment, and the vileſt Claſs of Beings. The whole is fix'd upon Self-evident Truth and the Unchangeable Nature of Things.

The Spiritual Criſis: Or, The Religion of Salvation delineated. By which any Man may eaſily perceive the One, True, Saving, Life-giving Religion, from the many falſe, imaginary, or opiniative Religions, that ſo many Sects are led by. To which are added, ſome Marginal Notes, deſigned to remove ſome erroneous, anti-ſcriptural Doctrines lately revived by Mr. Jackſ—n, Mr. Ch—b, and others.

The Scripture Account of the Eternal Rewards or Puniſhments of all that hear of the Goſpel. By Henry Dodwell, M. A.

Thirty ſeven Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, ſome on practical Subjects. In two Volumes. By Roger Altham, D. D. late Archdeacon of Middleſex, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Buttolphs, Biſhopſgate, and Vicar of Latten.

A Letter, ſhewing why our Engliſh Bibles differ ſo much from the Septuagint, tho' both are tranſlated from the Hebrew Original. By the Rev. Dr. BRETT.

Printed for G. STRAHAN, and Sold by A. STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball near St. Michael's Church, Cornhill.

Where may be had,

All Sorts of Stationary Wares.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 30000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.

THESE Incomparable Drops, which for the aboveſaid Diſorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicine; were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Boluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self-Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 *s.* 6 *d* each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son-in Law, Mr. Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare-Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 *s* 6 *d*,

---

This Day is publiſhed,

A General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical. In which a new and accurate Tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle, with the Corrections and Obſervations printed in the late Edition, is included; and interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand Lives, never before publiſhed. The whole containing the Hiſtory of the Moſt illuſtrious Perſons of all Ages and Nations, particularly thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland; with Reflections on ſuch Paſſages of Monſ. Bayle as ſeem to favour Scepticiſm and the Manichee Syſtem. By ſeveral Hands. And the Oriental Articles by George Sale, Gent. In Ten Volumes.

The preſent State of Great Britain and Ireland. In three Parts. The firſt of South, the ſecond of North Britain, newly done and corrected from many groſs Errors and Miſtakes, &c. and the third of Ireland; with Liſts of the preſent Officers in Church and State, and of both Houſes of Parliament; alſo the preſent State of His Majeſty's Dominions in Germany. Which no other State of Britain has.

Index Materiæ Medicæ: Or, A Catalogue of Simple Medicines, that are fit to be uſed in the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. Containing, 1ſt, The Officinal Name of each, in Latin. 2d, A ſhort Botanical Deſcription of the Species that is commonly uſed. 3d, The Name in Greek and Engliſh. 4th, The Part that is moſt in Uſe. And 5th, The Names of the Diſpenſatory or Shop-Preparations, and Compoſitions. To which are added, Two Tables; in the Firſt the Simple Medicines are reduced under general Heads, and in the Second they are claſſed according to their principal Virtues.

Pharmaco-Botanologia: Or, An Alphabetical and Claſſical Diſſertation on all the Britiſh Indigenous and Garden Plants of the New London Diſpenſatory; in which their Genera, Species, Characteriſtic, and diſtinctive Notes, are methodically deſcribed; the Botanical Terms of Art explained; their Virtues, Uſes, and Shop-Preparations, declared from proper Obſervations.

Printed for G. STRAHAN, and Sold by A. Strahan, at the Golden Ball, near St. Michael's Church, Cornhill.

Where may be had,

All Sorts of Stationary Wares.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and others

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

Son in-Law to the late Mr. JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Buſineſs*)

at the BELL *and* SUN, *over-againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London*,

CONTINUES to Sell, in the ſame Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the loweſt Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing neceſſary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greateſt Perfection, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He deals only for READY MONEY.

His Houſe faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand

---

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occaſioned, by* Pollutio ſui, *Seminal Weakneſſes of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And alſo

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weakneſſes, Coldneſs of Conſtitution, or any other Cauſe whatever.*

The Famous and Ineſtimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The higheſt, richeſt, and moſt powerful Cordial in Nature, is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenneſs in Women, in the Univerſe, and which it at once accompliſhes without the leaſt Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thouſands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raiſing all the Fluids from their languid depreſſed State, to one more florid and ſparkling; opening all Obſtructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreaſing the Animal Spirits, reſtoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently repleniſhing the criſpy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moiſture, and thereby invigorating it to ſuch a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by thoſe who have experienced how exceedingly and ſuddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully ſtrengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Diſpoſition baniſhes Melancholy, and inſpires Mirth and Gladneſs of Heart beyond Expreſſion.

Abundance of Ladies, who for ſeveral Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by faſt living, Strains, or Self Abuſes, had render'd themſelves incapable of Procreation, have ſoon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, inſomuch, that very many illuſtrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almoſt inconſolable, are now bleſt with happy Iſſue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It reſtifies all Diſorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digeſtion, and in all Weakneſs of Body, or Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, is a moſt infallible Reſtorative, and even ſeems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it ſelf.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleaſant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5*s.* a Bottle, ſealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Affects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength; and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 5*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES,

SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by draining away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, inasmuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholly disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

These wasting Gleetings, occasion'd by Self-pollutions, excessive Venery, severe Purging for Venereal Injuries, or by violent Strains, &c. and which have been deem'd by almost all Physicians and Surgeons so be so very difficult to overcome, are now so certainly known to be directly, and in a manner at once perfectly cur'd by the Grand Restorative Balsamick Electuary, that no one, how bad soever, need despair of being entirely set to Rights by it in a few Days.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country now send for it for their Patients, as finding it to be the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon in those Cases. The Price of this Grand Medicine is 6*s.* a Pot, seal'd up, with a Book of Instructions, highly necessary to be read by all Persons whoever were afflicted with any Disorder of the Seminal Vessels or neighbouring Parts.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6*s.* Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd unless Post-paid.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in Men, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, (to as never to return again) be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, partinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their true Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3*s.* 6*d.* a Bottle, with Directions at large.

This Day is publish'd,

The SIXTEENTH EDITION *of*

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution and all its frightful Consequences (in both Sexes) considered, with Spiritual and Physical Advice to those who have all ready injured themselves by this abominable Practice.

As also the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revised and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the several Passages in the former Impressions, that have been charged with being obscure and ambiguous, are in these cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

These Editions contain some further and surprizing Instances of the Mischiefs by that filthy, sinful Commerce with ones self, which is so notoriously practised, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inserted, shew.

And, amongst others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Answer to it, concerning the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Casuistical and other Letters from both Sexes, of some secret unnatural Effeminacies, necessary to be known both by the married and single of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE translated out of the Latin, from L. SCHMEDIER, as it is inserted in the Acta Lipsiensia, concerning the Return of the Seed into the Mass of Blood; well worth the Perusal of Physicians, Surgeons, Anatomists, and all others of Art and Curiosity.

As also Dr. QUINCY's Translation of Dr. CARR's remarkable Answer to a Letter sent by a Divine, concerning two Nuns in Rome, reported to have changed their Sex.

Likewise Dr. DRAKE's and several other Physicians Opinions of Hermaphrodites, and Women brought to a Resemblance of them, by the Practice of Self-Pollution, as was the Case of a young Lady of 18, whose well-wrote Letter to the Author, describing and lamenting her Condition, is (in order to deter others) inserted.

A very grave and learned Divine and Physician having perused this Discourse, before it went to the Press, returned it with his Opinion of it in these Words.

'This little Book ought to be read by all Sorts of People, 'of both Sexes, of what Age, Degree, Profession, or Condition 'soever, guilty or not guilty of the Sin declaimed against in it.'

Is now sold (Mr. ISTED, Bookseller, at the Golden Ball, in Fleetstreet being dead) by CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, at Addison's Head, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet, and by HENRY COOK, under the Royal Exchange. Price Bound 2*s.* 6*d.*

N. B. The Medicines mentioned in this Book are sold as above.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON.

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme A[illegible] with every one when their Blood and Juices are thoroughly contam[illegible] with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, and Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and to as effectually to prevent [illegible] Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a Seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degrees of the *French Pox*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Bleakings out, and all other the most exasperate Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only appolite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever afflicted with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mrs. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, *and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, also always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Diet order whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Disease, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, to the Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Time may be convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breaking out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Ache, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch as besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances, they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Weakness of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Distempers which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and, as soon as taken, make the Body pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are proper for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a found healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy in all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such a safe and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which is the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Queen's Arms, at the two Mitre Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 2*s.* a Bottle, with Directions.

For the Year 1751. ——— A NE

ALMANACK. ---- *L*

HAS a LONG List of Fasters, from Flesh Corruption as well as Flesh Diet, and Where MOST

Rules for buying Fish, Flesh, and a Useful Horse

How NEW FASHIONS are ALTER from the French

Of SACKS, Flies, PLENTIFUL HOOPS, &c.—R

On *Methodists*.-- *May* 29.-- *Jun.* 10. *Oct.* 30.--O

SIX Classes of BEAUTIE

At Court That Day. The Features of Each Class defec

—And, WHENCE it is, that those Mighty Beauties

FROM.

In Dark Evenings, How *Bad Women*, Intice

Houses, Where TRAVELLERS Come the WORS

Because, They Can be WHOLE again, but ONE W

With Variety of Other Such Like Observations in

Month of the Year, which are in None of the Common

manacks.

This ALMANACK is Given Gratis, in LONG ACRE

Where Are to be Had The Following.

WORM

Brought Away ALIV

the Close Stool, by the Famous

SUGAR PLUM

As Innocent as a Little

BARB, Or MANNA, Or a

Prune, or Two, Stew'd with

COMMON *Sugar Plums* at the Co

tioners, are indeed Bigger than These, But, F

lour, Taste &c. These may be Eaten by Children,

a COMMON Sugar Plum, Or like Any Sweet-Meat.

Twelve Pence a Dozen. ——— Or, May Buy but ON

Single PLUM, for a PENNY, (With Directions with

Which is ENOUGH to Bring away WORMS, and

Humors from a CHILD, Or, to Cure it of a Cough Or

CHILDREN may be Deceived by A S

Plum, when they will take no Manner of Physick

Or May Buy 2, 3, 4, Or, Half a Dozen, Or,

You Please ——Or THREE Dozen for Half a Crown,

To KEEP *in* a FAMIL

Or To Give Away, ——Or Sell Again, And Receive

they do not Sell.——To be Had At Mr. Bucknell's, At the

ANODYNE NECKLAC

In LONG ACRE, Next Drury-Lane, London.

No Dealings BEHIND the *Royal Exchang*

LONDON: Printed for J. PURSER, in *Red-Lion Court, Fleet-street.* Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.